at any price. The Havemeyer men dare not allow their supporters to see the arguments in favor of voting for Opdyke. No wonder.

Tammany's attempt to curry favor with the Irish at the meeting on Saturday evening, was ludicrously apparent. Beside the dirt-eating of John Van Buren, stands the fact that all principal speakers, Messrs. Brady, Meagher, McKeon and Doheny, were Irishmen. Dr. Merkle, a German, Mayor Tiemann, and Mr. John H. Anthon, were allowed about twenty minutes at the close of the meeting. when most of the audience had gone home.

Friends of Opdyke and of Good Government! We have a task before us. Last December we cast 33,649 votes for Robert T. Haws, triumphantly electing him over the forces of both Tammany and Mozart. The same work is now to be repeated. Shall our candidate for Mayor have fewer votes now than we gave to our candidate for Con-Aroller then ?

On Saturday night the Fifteenth Ward American Counc I reseinded their former action in favor of Havemeyer and Tilden, and indersed the nominees of the American Mayoralty Convention-George Opdyke for Mayor, Solomon L. Hull for Corporation Counsel, and Wm. T. Pinkney for Alms-House Governor. This indicates the current of public sentiment.

The Sunday Atlas lets us know that Mr. Andrew H. Green has secured the support of the laborers of the Central Park for Havemeyer and Tilden. Is this bosh, or has Mr. Green been electioneering among the laborers, in defiance of the rules of the Park? Perhaps the Commissioners had better inquire into it.

There can be nothing funnier than to hear the Havemeyer men pretending to Republicans and Americans that the pending election has reference to municipal affairs alone, and has nothing to do with national politics.

When the devil was sick, the devil a menk would be

In two consecutive Municipal elections, that of 1857 and that of 1858, the People of New-York have besten Tammany Hall. They will do the same in 1859.

## THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

## MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859. DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

The Departmental Reports will be sent in with the President's Message as soon as the House is

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republicans meet an hour hence in caucus, on invitation of the Ohio Delegation, to consider the policy of calling a general Opposition or Republican conference. The Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Delegations both favor an Opposition call, to bring in all the elements, which a strict Republican call might not.

THE SOUTHERN AMERICANS.

It is now nearly ascertained that the Southern Americans cannot cooperate, but, with the exception of the Maryland men, will support Hill of Georgia, if the Democracy unite as they propose.

THE SPEAKERSHIP. It is believed that 116 votes will elect a Speaker, as heretofore stated in my dispatches. Three Democrats will be absent, or non-voting, probably. The Republicans will only be short of Frank of New-York, who is sick, but still expected in time.

The principal Anti-Lecompton members have signified their readiness to support Sherman.

The Southern Opposition members are now holding a conference. Much caucusing is going on. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

I think the House will organize on Monday, and organize on the right basis. If not, it will be the fault of our own people. There are still differences to be harmonized and obstacles to be removed; but everything seems to be moving toward a favorable

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1859. THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The Democrats, in caucus, have agreed to sup pert Mr. Bocock of Virginia for Speaker to-morrow, as the South Americans have Mr. Gilmore of North Carolina, while no candidate has been agreed on by the Republicans or by the Anti-Lecompton Democrats. Mr. Sherman of Ohio and Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania will both be voted for tomorrow, on the first ballot, and some think Mr. Grow will lead, but I do not. After a ballot or two, the Republican vote will doubtless concentrate on the strongest man. I hope that most of the Anti-Lecompton Democratic votes will then be east for that man. I do not despair of an election to-morrow, though the chances are against it. THE CLERKSHIP.

If anybody is elected Clerk to-morrow by our side, John W. Forney will, I think, be the man, or James C. Allen of Illinois, the present incumbent. SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

For Sergeant-at-Arms, Henry W. Hoffman of Maryland, lately beaten for member by a close vote, is most spoken of. If he should not be supported by our side, I think Mr. Glossbrenner of Pennsylvania, late Sergeant, will accomplish a reelection.

THE PRINTER. Nothing is yet clear as to Printer or Doorkeeper.

PILLIBUS FERING. There is a rumor that the Fire-Eaters propose to fillibuster to-morrow, and make speeches about Old John Brown and Helper's book. As such speeches are clearly out of order, prior to the election of Speaker, I presume they will not be permitted. All signs forbode a stormy sessions. H. G.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1859. THE ORGANIZATION.

All parties have no indicated basis upon which they will attempt to organize the House. The Republicans decided in caucus yesterday not to make a formal nomination for Speaker, but to proeced with the balloting as in the Thirty-fourth Congress. The Southern Americans held two cau-Congress. The Southern Americans neid two canceuses yesterday. At the first they resolved to present Mr. Boteler, of Virginia, for the Speakership, but at the second they abandoned that purpose and agreed to enter the House uncommitted. The Maryland members will, under no condition of circumstances, support a Democrat for Speaker.

Most of the Tennessee men are equally explicit.

Democratic caucus last night was attended by sixty members. Mr. Bocock was nominated for Speaker immediately, Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, respectively.

ceiving only three votes. Mr. Bocock is the ardent and avowed friend of Mr. Hunter for President and his selection, therefore, is considered as significant of party preference. Messrs. Clark, of Missouri, and Leake, of Virginia, were opposed to any nomination, but Mesers. Garnett and John Cochrane defeated the movement. Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, carried a resolution appointing a committee of conference of five doubtless with the ultimate intention of proposing an alliance with the Southern Americans. These movements may protract, but cannot prevent the ultimate election of the Opposition Speaker.

THE EXTRACTS FROM MR. HELPER'S BOOK.

The extracts from Mr. Helper's book, paraded by Democratic papers, were not in the compendium prepared for general circulation, contrasting the operation of Free and Slave labor, upon census data, and the Congressional names appended to them are, therefore, morally forged, as they never recommended any such sentiments. It is ascertained positively that Mr. Sherman never read or saw either the original book or the compendium, and has no recollection of signing the recommenda-

THE SAN JUAN MATTER.

Gen. Scott's proposition to Gov. Douglas was, that one hundred troops each side shall occupy San Juan; thus substantially restoring the previous status until the question of title could be determined by negotiation. Gov. Douglas expressed himself satisfied, but had to refer the proposition to the Executive Council.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message fills seven columns of The Constitution. It practically repeats the recommendation of last year concerning Mexico, by investing the Executive with increased power to use the army and navy at discretion; and enlarges upon the Harper's Ferry affair, and the Union.

ABSENT MEMBERS AND THE ORGANIZATION.

Three Democrats still absent: Messrs. Hamilton of Texas and Stallworth of Alabama are sick, and also Mr. Kunkel of Maryland, who will be here on Tuesday. Mr. Franks of New-York is now in Baltimore, and expected here to-morrow. After the first ballot, to-morrow, the choice of the Republicans will become manifest, and then they will concentrate immediately on the highest candidate. Mr. Brown of Kentucky will vote on the organization of the House, but not after the Speaker's election, as he cannot take the oath.

To the Associated Frees.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859. Nearly all the South Americans are now in confer-The probability is that they will agree not to vote for a Plurality resolution relative to the election of a Speaker, but will put forward their own candidate, who will be open to the suffrages of the other members of the House.

The Democrats will also probably agree not to vote for the plurality resolution, the design of many being to unite those two parties ultimately upon the Amer-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1859. The Message will not be sent out of this city until the President knows what the House does, provided the organization of that Body is a speedy one, and no copies of the Reports of the Secretaries are to be given out except as accompaniments with the President's

Non-Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon. PORTLAND, Dec. 4-10 P. M. The steamship Anglo-Saxon, which left Liverpool on the 23d ult., has not yet been signaled, and is considered

The wind is blowing hard, and the weather is clearing up.

The Late Washington Irving.

TARRYTOWN, Saturday, Dec. 3.

A discourse on the death of Washington Irving, will be delivered in the Second Dutch Church in this place, by the pastor, the Rev. John A. Todd, on Sunday morning next, at 101 o'clock.

Injunction Granted.

Hartrord, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859.
Upon the application of Henry B. Harrison, esq., of
New-Haven, counsel for the American Telegraph
Company, Judge Ellsworth of Hartford this morning
cranted a preliminary lates. granted a preliminary injunction restraining John Buckingham of Fairfield, Conn., and all other persons, from interfering with their lines of telegraph through the State of Connecticut. Buckingham had willfully

the State of Connecticut. Buckingham had willfully cut down the poles and wires of the Company, seriously interfering with their business.

The Telegraph Company have commenced two suits against Mr. Buckingham for damages—one for cutting down the telegraph poles, and another for forcibly preventing the employees of the line from making the necessary repairs; and it has been intimated that some of the parties whose messages were interrupted by the acts of Mr. Buckingham, and thereby sustained considerable loss and inconvenience, also intend commencing suits against him for damages. The Telegraph Company place their damages at \$2,000.

News from Havana.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859.

Havans dates of the 30th ult. are received. Sugar was firm. Molasses was scarce, and the market quiet. Lard was declining; sales at 17 2/18c. Exchange on London was 16 \$\psi\$\* cent premium, and on New-York 5 \$\psi\$ cent. P cent.
The steamship Severance, and not the Savannah, was ashore on the beach.

News from Kansas.

Leavenworth, K. T., Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859.

The Hon. Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, arrived here to-day, and is now addressing one of the largest political assemblies that ever met in Kansas.

The election for State officers takes place on Tuesday

Much confidence is felt of the early admission of Kansas into the Union, under the Wyandotte Constitu-

Discovery of Lead Mines.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859.

Within the past week, large and rich deposits of ad ore, valued at from \$100,000 to \$200,000 have been discovered near this city.

The Democratic State Convention, for the election of delegates to Charleston, will be held at Des Moines February 22.

Fire at Troy.

Troy, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 3-9 p. m.

The buildings of the Troy Hossery Company, which were partially destroyed by fire about two months since, are now in flames. The Canada Outward Bound.

Hallrax (via Sackville), Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859.
The steamship Canada arrived from Boston at 9 o'clock this morning having been delayed by a dense fog. She salled for Liverpool shortly afterward. Weather Reports.

MONTREAL, Dec. 3.—We were visited with a snow-storm vesterday. The weather is cold and clear to-day. Thermometer 2° below zero. All steamers, with the exception of the ferry-boats, have gone into Winr quarters. Kinoston, U. C., Dec. 3.—Weather fine and frosty

his morning. Six inches of snow fell last night.
PRESCOTT, Doc. 3.—Weather clear and frosty tolast night considerable snow fell.
There Rivers, Dec. 3.—Weather clear and cold.

JOHN BROWN'S REMAINS

The mortal remains of John Brown were brought to this city on the Amboy boat, on Saturday evening, in the charge of J. Miller McKim, esq., of Philadelphia, one of the gentlemen who accompanied Mrs. Brown to Harper's Ferry for the purpose of receiving them from the authorities of Virginia. The intention, at first, was to stop over Sunday in Philadelphia, partly that the body might, as soon as possible, receive the attention of an undertaker, and partly that Mrs. Brown might have opportunity for rest, after the terrible ordeal through which she had passed; but the prespect of the body's approach produced such an excitement in that city-an excitement of enthusiasm among his admirers, and of curiosity on the part of the people gen-erally—that the Mayor believed it would be impossible, if the body should remain, to preserve that order which the decencies of the occasion and a proper regard for the feelings of the afflicted widow required, and therefore he peremptorily insisted that another stoppingplace should be selected.

The hour of arrival in New-York being unknown the body was quietly landed here, and placed in th hands of an undertaker, who performed the required offices, and put it in condition to be seen by the family and friends on its arrival at North Elba. There reason to believe that, if no unexpected delay shall occur, it will reach its destination in such a state that the children may look upon their father's face and witness no other change than that which death naturally produces. Mrs. Brown tarried in Philadelphia, with sympathizing friends, until Sunday evening, when, in company with Mr. Richard P. Hallowell of Boston, she came to this city to rejoin Mr. McKim in the passage to North Elba. She is, of course, naturally anxious to reach her home as soon as possible. They will probably be joined at Albany by a few friends from the East, who will accompany them on their sad and solemn errand.

THE EXECUTION OF CAPT, BROWN.

From Our Special Correspondent. BALTIMORE, Dec. 3, 1859. Telegraphing from Charlestown or Harper's Ferry to THE TRIBUNE being out of the question, I am forced to lose a day and write from this place. The execution was in the highest degree imposing and solemn, and without disturbance of any kind. Lines of patrols and pickets encircled the field for ten miles around, and over five hundred troops were posted all about the gallows. At 7 o'clock in the morning workmen began to erect the scaffold, she timber having been hauled the night previous. At 8 troops began to arrive. Troopers were posted around the field at fifty feet apart, and two lines of sentries further in. The troops did not form bellow around the gallows, but were so disposed as to command every approach. The sun shone brightly, and the picture presented to the eye was really splendid. As each company arrived it took its allotted position. On the easterly side were the Cadets, with their right wing flauked by a detachment of men with howitzers; on the northeast, the Richmond Grays; on the south, Company F of Richmond; on the north, the Winchester Continentals, and, to preserve order in the crowd, the Alexandria Riflemen and Capt. Gibson's Rockingham Company were stationed at the entrance gate, and on the outskirts. At 11 o'clock the procession came in sight, and at once all conversation and noise ceased. A dead stillness reigned over the field, and the tramp of the approaching troops alone broke the silence. The escort of the prisoner was composed of Capt. Scott's company of cavalry, one company of Major Loring's battalion of defencibles, Capt. Williams's Montpelier Guard, Capt. Scott's Pe tersburg Grays, Company D, Capt. Miller, of the Virginia Volunteers, and Young Guard, Capt. Rady, the whele under the command of Col. T. P. August, assisted by Major Loring—the cavalry at the head and

rear of the column. The prisoner sat upon the box which contained his coffin, and, although pale from confinement, seemed strong. The wagon in which he rode was drawn by two white horses. From the time of leaving jail until he mounted the gallows stairs he wore a smile upon his countenance, and his keen eye took in every detail of the scene. There was no blenching nor the re motest approach to cowardice or nervousness. His remarks have not been correctly reported in the Baltimore and New-York papers. As he was leaving jail, when asked if he thought he could endure his fate, he said, "I can endure almost anything but parting from friends; that is very hard." On the road to the scaffold, he said, in reply to an inquiry, "It has been a characteristic of me from infancy net to suffer from physical fear. I have suffered a thousand times more from bashfulness than from fear." On entering the field he said, as if surprised, "I see all persons are excluded from the field except the military." I was very near the old man, and scrutinized him closely. He seemed to take in the whole scene at a glance, and he straightened himself up proudly, as if to set to the soldiers an example of a soldier's courage. The only motion he made, beyond a swaying to and fro of his body, was that same patting of his knees with his hands that we noticed throughout his trial and while in jail. As he came upon an eminence near the gallows, he cast his eves over the beautiful landscape and followed the windings of the Blue Ridge Mountains in the distance. He looked up earnestly at the sun and sky, and all about, and then remarked, "This is a beautiful country. I have not cast my eye over it be fore-that is, while passing through the field." The cortege passed half around the gallows to the east side, where it halted. The troops composing the escort took up their assigned position, but the Petersburg Grays, as the immediate body guard, remained as be fore, closely bemming in the prisoner. They finally opened ranks to let him pass out, when, with the assistance of two men, he descended from the wagon, bidding good by to those within it; and then, with firm step and erect form, he strode past Jailor, Sheriff, and officers, and was the first person to mount the scaffold steps. He then looked about him, principally in the direction of the people, in the far distance Then to Capt. Avis, his jailor, he said, "I have no words to thank you for all your kindness to me. To Sheriff Campbell he remarked, "Let there be no more delay than is necessary." His black slouched hat was then removed, his elbows and ankles were pinioned, and the white hood was drawn over his head. The Sheriff requested him to step forward on the trap. He said, "You have put this thing over my head and I cannot see; you must lead me." There are eight minutes of suspense, while the stupid cavalry are trying to find their proper position. Impatient at the delay, Col. Scott gives the signal, Sheriff Campbell severs the rope with his hatchet, the trap falls with a horrid screech of its hinges, and the unfortunate man swings

off into the air. There was but one spasmodic effort of the hands to clutch at the neck, but for nearly five thinutes the limbs isrked and quivered. He seemed to retain an extraordinary hold upon life. One who has seen numbers of men hung before told me had neve seen so hard a struggle. After the body had dangled in mid air for twenty minutes, it was examined by the surgeons for signs of life. First the Charlestown physicians went up and made their examination, and after them the military surgeons, the prisoner being exe cuted by the civil power and with military assistance as well. To see them lifting up the arms, now power less, that once were so strong, and placing their ears to the breast of the corpse, holding it steady by passing an arm around it, was revolting in the extreme

And so the body dangled and swung by its neck, turn ing to this side or that when moved by the surgeons, and swinging, pendulum like, from the force of south wind that was blowing, until, after thirty-eight minutes from the time of swinging off, it was orde to be cut down, the authorities being quite satisfied that their dreaded enemy was dead. The body was lifted upon the scaffold and fell into a heap as limp as a rag. It was then put into the black walnut coffin,

JOHN BROWN'S INVASION. the body guard closed in about the wagon, the cavalry led the van, and the mournful procession

moved off. Throughout the whole sad proceeding the utmost order and decorum reigned. I think that when the prisoner was on the gallows, words in ordinary tones might have been heard all over the forty-acre field. In less than fifteen minutes the whole military force had left the field of execution, a dozen sentries alone, perhaps, remaining. The townspeople having been kept at a considerable distance and none from the country about being allowed to approach nearer than a mile, there were not, think, counting soldiers and civilians, more than thousand spectators. A great feeling of exasperation prevails in consequence of this foolish stringency, and t is a wonder that conflicts have not arisen between

the citizens and their protectors.

John Brown, although at times willing to argue with the local clergy upon religious matters, has absolutely rejected all appearance of spiritual comfort at their hands, even maintaining that those who were capable of countenancing Slavery, were not fit to come between him and his God. The other day, he said, that instead of any clergyman of Charlestown, if they would suffer him to be followed to the place of execution by a family of little negro children, headed by a pious slave mother, it would be all he would ask. New-York Herald reports him to have said when told that his wife could not remain with him more than three or four hours, "I want this favor from the State of Virginia." This is incorrect, for with the same contemptuous independence which he has ever displayed, he said, proudly, "Oh, I don't ask any "favors of the State of Virginia. You must do your duty." When the husband and wife parted, she shed some tears, but the old hero, patting her on the shoulder, said, "Mary, this is not right. Show that you have nerves." She is said to have straightened herself up as if electrified, and wept no more. The bodyleft Charlestown under escort in the afternoon, and at Harper's Ferry was delivered up to Mrs. Brown.

Like a string that snaps after great tension, the public mind at Charlestewn seemed relieved the moment that the body had been returned to the jail. The extra sentries were called in, and people were suffered once more to pass in and out of town with tolerable freedom. The dread is not all removed yet, however, for every night mysterious lights are seen to shoot up, in the direction of Harper's Ferry, which are answered elsewhere. Despite all vigilance and search, no cause can be assigned, and it is, therefore, believed that parties of rescuers are patiently biding their time to take revenge, when fancied security once more prevails. It is said that there can be no shadow of doubt that large bodies of armed men have been hovering very near to Charlestown, and the remaining prisoners are guarded with the most jenious vigilance. Yesterday morning orders were issued that no more visitors shall be admitted to the prisoners, they having implored the authorities to give them their little remaining time for reflection.

THE EXECUTION ON FRIDAY LAST. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859. Before this can reach you, the telegraph will have given the intelligence of John Brown's death, and the attendant circumstances. I am told that the general report will include the most minute details of the occaon; so that all that is left for me to do is to supply such particulars of incident as may probably be om tted in a record prepared for universal circulation. The events of last Thursday caused a more intense

excitement than any that have been witnessed in Charlestown. The morning was occupied in the preparation of the field of death, which was marked out with military precision according to the plans of Gen. Taliaferro, with lines for the troops at the distance of fifty yards from the spot selected for the gallows, and distinct positions for the officers of the day, and the Commander-in-Chief. These arrangements were watched with great public interest, but their attraction ended at once, when, at noon, the knowledge that John Brown's wife was expected became general. Mrs. Brown had arrived in the morning at Harper's Ferry, and was anxious to proceed at once to Charles town, but the rigors of military discipline were not to be relaxed, and it was determined that her progress and arrival should be made the occasion of the most imposing warlike display that could be made. At 1 o'clock, twenty-five of Capt. Scott's cavalry corpsthe Black Horse Rangers surrounded the carriage which Mrs. Brown was to be brought hither, and with much clashing of arms and glittering display, the procession departed. Three hours elapsed during which the curiosity of the populace swelled near to bursting. At 4 o'clock, the return of the cavalcade was announced, and in an instant the road to the jail was thronged with hundreds of eager gazers. For a brief time the way was obstructed, and the carriage and escort paused before the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief, while a body of troops, with much pomp and circumstance, made clear the way and formed a hollow square reaching from the carriage to the jail. As soon as all was ready, the cavalcade passed on, and, through double rows of pointed bayonets and amid thickly-planted pieces of artillery, the crief-stricken woman found her way to the door beyoud which her husband, shackled and fettered, awaitd her coming. By Captain Moore, who came with her to Harper's Ferry, she was led into the presence of Gen. Taliaferro, Sheriff Campbell, Mr. Andrew Hunter, and jailer Avis. Here the dreary dignities o formal reception were continued. For fifteen minutes stiff platitudes befell ber. With singularly bad taste the Commander-in-Chief assured her that if she should ever be disposed to visit Virginia again, he could cordia ly invite her to Charlestown, where she would receive true Southern hospitality. Soon after, she was taken aside by Mrs. Avis and searched. The bolts were then withdrawn, and, accompanied by the jailer, Mrs. Brown went to meet her husband for the last

A few minutes before her admission, Stephens wa removed from Brown's cell, into one adjoining. In the little interval that remained, Capt. Moore entered to apprise Brown that his wife would soon be with Before he left, he asked Brown to indorse check which had been handed to him by a gentleman who had accompanied Mrs. Brown from the North, but who had been left at the Ferry. The check read

PELLADRIPHIA, 11th Month, 20, 1859. THE CONSOLIDATED BANK. ROWN (now of Virginia), or order, Fifty (00-100) JOHN H. CAVENDER. Brown's indorsement, in his usual, firm, and bold characters, was as follows:
Pay to the order of Many A. Brown.
JOHN BROWN.

Gen. Taliaferro, and the other gentleman constituting the committee of reception, then entered the cell for the purpose of informing Brown that his interview with his wife must of necessity be short. " I hope, said Brown, "that it may be two or three hours. "I do not think," said Gen. Taliaferro," that I can grant so long a time." "Well," answered Brown, I ask nothing of you, sir; I beg nothing from the State of Virginia. Carry out your orders, General that is enough. I am content." The interview was, owever, allowed to last four hours.

Mrs. Brown was led into the cell by the jailer. Her husband rose, and, as she entered, received her in his arms. No word was spoken; but, if we may beheve Capt. Avis, their silence was more eloquent than any utterance could have been. For some minutes they stood speechless-Mrs. Brown resting her head upon her husband's breast, and clasping his neck with her arms. At length they sat down, and spoke; and from Capt. Avis, who was the only witness of that rrowful scene, the following record comes: John Brown spoke first. "Wife, I am glad to see

"My dear husband, it is a hard fate."

"Well, well; cheer up. We must all bear it in the best manner we can. I believe it is all for the best."

"Our poor children; God help them."

"Those that are dead to this world are angels mother. How are all those still living? Tell them their father died without a single regret for the cours he has pursued-that he is satisfied that he is right in the eyes of God and of all just men."

Mrs. Brown then spoke of their remaining children. and their bome. Brown's voice, as he alluded to the bereavements of his family, was broken with emotion

After a brief pause, Brown said: "Mary, I would like you to get the bodies of our two boys who were kille lat Harper's Ferry, also the bodies of the two Thompsons, and after I am dead, place us all together on a wood pile, and set fire to the wood, burn the flesh, then collect our bones and pu them in a large box, then have the box carried to our farm in Essex County and there bury us."

Mrs. Brown said, "I really cannot consent to do this. I hope you will change your mind on this subject. I do not think permission would be granted to do any such thing. For my sake, think no more of such an

"Well, well," Brown answered, "do not worry o fret about it, I thought the plan would save considera ble expense and was the best."

Mrs. Brown then spoke of Gerritt Smith, and asked if her husband had heard of the affliction that had visited him. Brown answered:

"Yes, I have read something about it." "Do you know that he is now in Utica ?" said Mrs.

"Yes, I have been so informed; he was a good friend, and I exceedingly regret his misfortune. How

is he, have you heard from him lately ?" "Yes, I heard direct from him a few days ago. He

was thought to be improving." "I am really glad to hear it."

Nothing more was said upon this subject. The conversation then turned upon matters of business, which Brown desired to have arranged after his death. He gave his wife all the letters and papers which were needed for this purpose, and read to her the will which had been drawn up for him by Mr. Hunter, carefully explaining every portion of it. The

CHARLESTOWS, Jefferson County, Va., Docember 1, 1859. S

I give to my son, John Brown, jr., my surveyor's compass and other surveyor's articles, if found; also, my old granite monument, now at North Elba, N. Y., to receive upon its two sides a further inscription, as Leill hearth and the sides and the statements.

to receive upon its two sides a further inscription, as I will hereafter direct; said stone monument, however, to remain at North Elba so long as any of my children and my wife may remain there as residents.

I give to my son Jason Brown my silver watch, with my mame engraved on inner case.

I give to my son Owen Brown my double-spring opera-glass, and my rifle-gun (if found), presented to me at Worcester, Mass. It is globe-sighted and new. I give, also, to the same son \$50 in cash, to be paid him from the proceeds of my father's estate, in consideration of his terrible suffering in Kansas and his crippled condition from his childhood.

I give to my son Solomon Brown \$50 in cash, to be paid him from my father's estate, as an offset to the first two cases above named.

paid him from my father's estate, as an offset to the first two cases above named.

I give to my daughter, Ruth Thompson, my large old Bible, containing the family record.

I give to each of my sons, and to each of my other daughters, my son-in-law, Henry Thompson, and to each of my daughters-in-law, as good a copy of the Bible as can be purchased at some bookstore in New-York or Boston, at a cost of \$5 each in cash; to be paid out of the proceeds of my father's estate.

I give to each of my grandchildren that may be living when my father's estate is settled, as good a ving when my father's estate is settled, as good a opy of the Bible as can be purchased (as above) at a copy of

ost of \$3 each.

All the Bibles to be purchased at one and the same

me, for each, on the best terms.

I desire to have (\$50) fifty dollars each paid out of I desire to have (\$50) fifty dollars each paid out of the final proceeds of my father's estate, to the following-named persons, to wit: To Allen Hammond, esq., of Reckville, Tolland County, Conn., or to George Kellogg, esq., former agent of the New-England Company at that place, for the use and benefit of that company. Also, \$50 to Silas Havens, formerly of Lewisburg, Summit County, O., if he can be found: also, \$50 to a man of Storck County, O., at Canton, who sued my father in his lifetime, through Judge Humphrey and Mr. Upson of Akron, to be paid by J. R. Brown to the man in person, if he can be found. His name I cannot remember. My father made a compromise with the man by taking our house and lot at Manneville. I desire that any remaining balance that may become my due from my father's estate may be paid in equal amounts to my wife, and to each of my children, and to the widows of Watson and Owen Brown, by my brother.

Brown, by my brother. John Axis, Witness. In reference to the tombstone here alluded to, Brown appeared very anxious. The inscription was drawn up by Brown himself, and handed to his wife, who bas it in her possession. Speaking of the parties to whom sums are directed to be paid, he said: "Dea Mary, if you can find these pay them personally, but do not pay any one who may present himself as their attorneys, for if it gets into the hands of attorneys we do not know what will become of it."

After this, Mr. and Mrs. Brown took supper together. This occupied only a few minutes. Brown then touched upon other business affairs, until an order was received from the Commander-in-Chief, saying that the interview must terminate. Brown then said Mary, I hope you will always live in Essex County. I hope you will be able to get all our children together and impress the inculcations of the right principles to each succeeding generation. I give you all the letters and papers which have been sent me since my arrest. I wish you also to take all my clothes that are here, and carry them home. Good by, good by. God bless

The bitterness of parting was brief. Mrs. Brown was led away with the utmost consideration by Capt Avis, and, soon after 8 o'clock, was on her way again o Harper's Ferry. During the passage, Capt. Moore who sat beside her, did not fail to present to her arguments in favor of the blessings of Slavery-pointing out, by way of example, a troop of negroes disporting After his wife's departure Brown wrote until mid-

night, when he retired. At daybreak he resumed his labor with undiminished energy. At 101 o'clock he was called upon to prepare for his death. He took leave of all his fellow-prisoners, affectionately bidding farewell to all, excepting Cook, toward whose wan of good faith he was not disposed to be indulgent, and Hazlitt, with whom he would acknowledge no acquaintance. At 11 o'clock he was brought from the jail, and, surrounded by a guard of cavalry, conducted to the scaffold. He mounted the wagon in which he was conveyed with the same calmness he has shown during all the days of his captivity. He sat, with Capt. Avis, upon the pine box which contained his coffin. Upon reaching the gallows he walked, never faltering in his step, to the platform, and waited in silence for the completion of the necessary arrangements. When the cap was about to be put over his head, he bade farewell to those who stood by him with evident deep feeling. In the adjustment of the rope Capt. Avis was as speedy as was possible, Brown naining all the while motionless. I know that every one within view was greatly impressed with the dignity of his bearing. I have since heard men of the South say that his couragebus fortitude and insensibility to fear filled them with amazement.

In a few moments Capt. Avis led Brown upon the trap, and announced that all was ready. Then instead of permitting the execution to be at once consummated, the proceedings were checked, and the hideous mockery of a vast military display began. For ten minutes at the least, under the orders of the commanding officer, the troops trod heavily over the ground, hither and thither, now advancing toward the gailows, now turning about in sham defiance of an imaginary enemy. All this while Brown stood motionless, an swering only to Capt. Avis that he was not tired, but wished to be kept no longer than they found necessary At length the valor of Virginia was satisfied, th soldiers resumed their positions, and the last command was given. With a hatchet the Sheriff cut the rope which sustained the trap, without one struggle, without one movement except the heavy fall, without one sound or sign of suffering, John Brown passed from this life.

Some say "he died game." And so he did. His "game" of life was the resolute and unyielding pur-

suit of a purpose which to him was holy and noble. The convictions of his soul taught him how to try and win it. No perils, no terrors could turn him saids The game be played was not for his own gain, but yet his own life was his stake. Losing, he bowed his destiny, though never despairing, even in the midst of hopes overthrown and miseries such as few men are called to endure, that the side he bad played on much some time triumph. He died game, and his death honored the instrument of shame upon which he met it. BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 3, 1859.

Tur TRIBUNE's record of Charlestown events will

endoubtedly be continued, but not by my hand. As I

take leave of this subject, I desire to correct one injuri-

ons statement, concerning my correspondence, which

has appeared in a Boston newspaper. It could not

have been expected that a close parration of events of so much importance, and commanding such wide interest as those I have had to speak of-events which are regarded in so many diverse lights, and concerning which opinions are ever varying-should escape critiism. Timidity and indecision only could have insured the writer perfect immunity from reproach. Nevertheless, the only unfair allusion which it seems to me necessary to repel—except that of Mr. Griswold of Ohio, which, I believe is decisively disposed of—is the accusation of The Boston Journal, that I dishonestly sought to shelter myself by assuming to be the corres pendent of an Anti-Republican paper. The Journal says: "He certainly displayed some shrewdness, though not much honesty, in using the name of that paper / The Courier / to screen bimself from responsibility for THE TRIBUNE letters." I am not willing to set this aside as undeserving of rebuke, because all such imputations, if uncontradicted, have their evil effect. I must disavow both the shrewdness and the dishonesty. When I was in Charlestown, I made no proclamation of my errand there. I was once or twice questioned in relation to my con-nection with *The Courier*, and admitted it, but, anicipating some such impertinence as The Journal's, was always careful to say that I was not corresponding with that paper. Of course, I did not go further and avow myself to be THE THIBUNE's representative, since that would, at the least, have resulted in the immediate interruption of my duties. Although day after day I saw evidences of anger at the presence of THE TRIBENE'S correspondent, and witnessed the attempts to discover him, yet, as it happened, I was not directly applied to in the matter. If I had been, I certainly should have denied nothing. As it was, the correspondence did not suffer. In spite of all difficulties-and these were not few-it was, with the aid of two other writers, carried through unbroken. And so far as I know, though concealments were necessary, no deceptions were at any time practiced. I trust this will be sufficient to allay The Journal's doubts, if not to induce a withdrawal of its unworthy insinuation.
THE TRIBUNE'S CHARLESTOWN CORRESPONDENT.

INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THE EXE-

HARFER'S FERRY, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859. After an irrepressible conflict with Virginia spice, exercising a system of espionage in railway, bar-room and on road, I found myself safely quartered at Lappington's Hotel, in the village of Charlestown, which place I left this morning by private conveyance kindly furnished me by a citizen for a quid pro quo, in representing to him the necessity I was under of reach-

ing this place in time for the mail. The unusual excitement of a Virginia military e campment under paroxyam of fright, may account the fact that no demonstration in honor of a TRIBUNE correspondent was made at Charlestown. But I should be ungrateful did not I acknowledge, by way of pre-face, the kindness I have experienced at the hands of both citizees and military in furnishing me facilities to give an intelligible account of the last terrible act in the history of Old John Brown. Both in Charlestown and here at Harper's Ferry, the scene of his raid, none have refused me information sought. In fact, the Vir-ginians do not seem to fear those here, but those coming here from the North; hence the annoyance of be ing closely questioned in the cars of the Baltimore and Obio Railroad, and the comparative quiet and good will I enjoyed when once esconced in the Village of Charlestown, the County of Jefferson, and State of Virginia. Since Thursday morning I have been availing myself of every means of obtaining reliable infor-

On Wednesday night Mrs. Brown arrived at this place from Baltimore. She was accompanied by a Mr. yndale, or Tysdale, and Mr. and Mrs. McKim of hiladelphia. They were still stopping at the Wager House at Harper's Ferry, where I now am, when I arrived. Mrs. Brown's name was not recorded on the register, but was included in the entry " Mr. Tyudale (or Tysdale) and friend," Mrs. Brown had arrived before speculations were rife as to the identity of her escort. Rumors were affoat that the gentle were Henry Ward Beecher, or William H. Seward, or Horace Greeley, but who, to a certainty, they were speculation resulted without satisfaction. On their route the identity of Mrs. Brown being established,

ARRIVAL OF MRS. BROWN.

nd her errand known, they reached this place withou hindrance. Every respect was shown them which the tenderness of their mission demanded, and especially under the circumstances of sorrowing wife about to visit her husband for the last time previous to his being aunched into another world by the arm of law. Mrs. Brown brought a letter of introduction from lov. Wise, and assurances were given by the officers at Harper's Ferry that no measures would be taken to prevent Mrs. Brown and her friends from proeeding on the following day to Charlestown. The people, in their sympathy with Mrs. Brown, seemed pleased that a lady friend was to be with her unde the trying circumstances in which she was placed; and as one part of her errand was to disinter the remains of er two sons, the propriety of the presence of the gen tlemen was cordially acknowledged. The whole party were therefore confident of leaving for Charlestown in

The telegraphic operator cannot recall the signature but it was from headquarters, and was in these words "Detain Mrs. Brown at Harper's Ferry until further rders, with the lady and two gentlemen, and water

the morning. Morning came, however, but instead of

the carriage and escort a telegram was received by

the officer in command here. It was dated Charles

town, but I amunable to tell by whom it was signed.

The Harper's Ferry officers were chagrined at this correspondence, after the assurances they had given, but they told Mrs. Brown they were positive a letter of explanation would relieve them of the disabilities thus imposed. I learned at Charlestown that for several hours a triangular correspondence by telegraph was going on between Charlestown, Richmond, and Harper's Ferry, which ultimated in a dispatch from Gen. per's Ferry, which ultimated in a Taliaferro saying that he had sent a file of dragoons to escort Mrs. Brown, but not the others. The me tion of the citizens of Harper's Ferry was not less that of Mrs. Brown and her friends at so crael and up looked for an act on the part of the chivalrous sons of Virginia. But as a cow will frighten a private doing sentry duty, one live Northern woman and two Northrn men might reasonably be expected to intimidate a Virginia army.

The escort consisted of a file of eight soldiers, under a sergeant. Cupt. Moore of the Montgomery Guards. stationed at this place, very kindly offered his own services as a personal escort to Mrs. Brown, and sh. gla"ly accepted it. I learn that she speaks in gratefu rins of the courtesp of Capt. Moore.

Mrs. Brown at once took her departure in the ca age, and arrived with the escort at the Charlestow ail, so far as I am informed without any notable inc

I was within eight when the formidable cavalcade arrived. The military went through manouvers in Scott's manual, named and nameless, and which were well calculated to impress the beholder with the wonderful effectiveness of a Virginian regiment at a